M

Country : USSR
Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS. COMMERCIAL. Oleiferous. Sugar-Bearing.
Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL., 21, 1958, NO 96073

Author : Rymarenko, V.S.; Bogdan, ?.I.
Institut. : [illegible] Inst.
Title : Innovations in Beet Planting in the Altay.

Orig. Pub. : Tr. Altaysk. s.kh. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 5, 63-79

Abstract : The use of bunch planting, long and cross tilling, preharvest side-dressing, single shoot beets and a number of other agricultural measures have made it possible to obtain, in the Altay, sugar beet yields which are not lower than those in the basic beet raising areas of the nation.

Card: 1/1

RYMARENKO, V.S., agronom

Advanced practices of sugar beet growing in the Altai Territory.
Zemledelie 7 no.11:83-86 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Upravleniye pishchevoy promyshlennosti Altayskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Altai Territory--Sugar beets)

RYMARENKO, V.S.

Sugar industry of the Altai Territory in the seven-year plan. Sakh. prom. 33 no.11:6-7 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Upravleniye pishchevoy promyshlennosti Altayskogo sovnarkhoza. (Altai Territory--Sugar industry)

RYMARENKO, V.S.

Monospermous beets to Altai fields. Sakh. prom. 32 no.11:59-60 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Altayskiy sovnarkhoz.
(Altai Territory--Sugar beets--Varieties)

S

RYMARENKO, V., agronom.

Monospermous sugar beets. Nauka i pered. op v sel'khoz 9 no.5:17-19 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Sugar beets)

RYMARENKO, V.S.

Using the TP-18 tractor-drawn platform trailer on sugar-beet state farms in the Altai Territory. Sakh.prom. 33 no.6:60-61 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Altayskiy sovnarkhoz.
(Altai Territory--Agricultural machinery)
(Altai Territory--Sugar beets)

RYMARENKO, V.S.

Three-year experiment with crisscross cultivation of sugar beet plantations of the state sugar-beet farms of the Altai. Sakh. prom. 31 no.4:69-73 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Altayskiy sakhsveklotrest.
(Altai Territory--Sugar beets)

RYMARENKO, V.S.

Establishment of the Altai Sugar-Beet Trust in the sixth five-year plan. Sakh.prom.30 no.2:7-9 F '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Altayskiy sakhsveklotrest.
(Altai territory--Sugar beets)

RYMARENKO, V. S.

Altai Territory - Beets and Beet Sugar

New methods in the cultivation of sugar beets on Altai state beet farms. Sakh. prom. 27, No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

RYMARENKO, V.S.; VESHCHEREVICH, G.A.

Development of beet growing and the sugar industry in Siberia and the Ural Mountain region. Sakh. prom. 31 no.1:13-17 Ja '57.
(MIRA 10:4)

1. Altayskiy sakhsveklotrest
(Siberia--Sugar industry) (Ural Mountain region--Sugar industry)

RYMARENKO, V.Ye. [Rymarenko, V.IE.]

Psychological analysis of the formation in pupils of turning skills. Nauk. zap. Nauk.-dosl. inst. psykhol. 11:183-186 '59.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut psikhologii, Kiyev.

(Manual training) (Turning)

MIKHEYEV, N., podpolkovnik; RYMORENKO, G., podpolkovnik; LYSENKO, V., gvardii podpolkovnik

Tactical drill of the tank platoon with field firing. Voen. vest. 39 no.3:43-51 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Tank warfare)

ZAYTSEV, V.K., glav. red.; RYMAREV, G.S., red.; YERMOLOV, S.S.,
otv. red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Production norms for design, planning and surveying work paid according to piece rate wage system] Normy vyrabotki na proektnye i izyskatel'nye raboty, oplachivaemye sdel'no. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat. Pt.18.[Railroads, bridges, tunnels. Sec.3. Tunnels] Zheleznye dorogi, mosty, tonneli. Sec.3. Tonneli. 1954. 74 p. Pt.19[Automobile roads; city transportation] Avtomobil'nye dorogi, gorodskoi transport. 1954. 31 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya.
(Road construction) (Local transit)
(Tunnels--Design and construction)

RYMAREV, V.V., inzh.

Installing marine engines on controllable chocks. Sudostroenie 25 no.4:54-55 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Marine engines)

SHUSHERINA, N.P.; LEVINA, R.Ya.; RYMAREVA, T.G.

δ-Lactones and δ-lactams. Part 27: Reaction of 5-bromo-1,6-dehydroxy-2-piperidones with ammonia and amines. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.1:89-92 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Piperidone) (Ammonia) (Amines)

RYMAROWICZ, Andrzej, mgr inz.

Graphic compensation of aerotriangulation in a block system. Przegl geod 35 no. 12: 530-532 D '63.

RYMAREVIC-ALTMANSKIJ, Vladimir

Progress is unimaginable without the cooperation of the scientists of the world. Musz elet 18 no.5:6 28 F '63.

RYMARSKI, Witold, dr inz.

Due to speedy mining of the layer and concentration of the mining the fire hazard is decreasing. Wiadom gorn 15 no.5:151-155 My'64.

RYMARSKI, Witold, dr inz.; ROGACZ, Jerzy, inz.

New production organization and new method of mixed reinforced lining in packing walls. Wiadom gorn 16 no.2:33-42 F '65.

RYMARSKI, Witold, mgr. inz.; WIERZCHOWSKI, Szczepan, mgr. inz.

Influence of the time of exploitation and intensity of airing upon the origination of endogenous fires in thick deposits. Wiad gorn 13 no.4:117-122 Ap '62.

RYMARSKI, Witold, dr inz.

How to combat fires in headings and in the mining of heavy layers by a system of transverse walls. Wiadom gorn 15, no.2:39-47 F'64

RYMARSKI, Witold, dr. inż.

Influence of the rate of mining longwalls in individual layers on the number of mine fires. Przegl gorn 19 no.12 465-474 D '63.

RYMARSKI, Witold, dr inz.

Influence of preparatory and winning works on the origination of endogenous fires. Przegl gorn 19 no.7/8:278-284 Jl-Ag '63.

RYMARSKI, Witold, dr. inz.

Methods of mining the whole thickness of the layer decrease the danger of fire. Wiadom. gorn. 14 no.9:273-276 S'63

RYMARSKI, Witold, dr inz.

Control of the number of endogenous fires by speedy progress in the working front. Glow inst gorn prace no.337:1-40 '64.

1. Central Mining Institute, Katowice.

RYMARSKI, Witold, dr. inz.

Analysis of major technical and organizational factors influencing the advance on longwalls worked with hydraulic stowing. Przegl gorn 20 no.11:530-540 N '64.

H

COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Water Treatment. Sewage.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 13 1959, No. 88307

AUTHOR : Rynarzewski, J.; Zygmanowski, F.
INSTITUTE :
TITLE : The Comparison of Processes Involving the Removal of Iron and Manganese from Well Water, that Occur*
ORIG. PUB. : Gospod. wodna, 1958, 18, No 9, 427-428; No 10, 475-476

ABSTRACT : Presented are results of the first step of the work involving investigation of the effectiveness of iron and manganese removal from well water, performed on the filter types of the following systems: contact, A.K. Kh. (USSR), rapid, spraying. The most effective filtration was attained on the contact and A K Kh filters. The spraying type filter presents considerable difficulties in its operation. -- L. Zdybevska

*in the Shore Infiltration With Processes Occuring on the Filters.

Card: 1/1

H - 10

RYMASHEVSKAYA, J.

Knuniantz, I., Rogevin L, Rymashevskaya, J., and Height, E.- "Investigation in the field of Polymerizing the Unstable Cycles. I. Investigation of the Polymerization Process of Caprolactam" (p. 992)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1947, Vol. 17, No. 5

RYMASHEVSKAYA, R. S.

USSR/General and Special Zoology. Insects. Injurious Insects and Ticks. Pests of Fruit and Berry Crops P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 49643

Author : Rymashevskaya R.S.
Inst : Fruit and Vegetable Institute imeni I.V. Michurin
Title : Testing Some Ovicides and Acaricides in the Control of the Brown Fruit and the Red Apple-Tree Mites.

Orig Pub : Tr. Plodoovoshchn. in-ta im. I.V. Michurina, 1956, 9, 165-174

Abstract : The eggs of the mites of both species winter on the bark of trees. In summer, the eggs are deposited on the leaves, mainly on the lower sides. In may, there are 7.1 mites, on the average, per leaf of the apple tree in the central part of the crown, and 4.4 mites on the periphery, while in June, 23 and 19.9 mites are there, respectively. There are, respectively, 7.2, 40.4 and 25.3 mites

Card : 1/2

RYMASHEVSKAYA, R. S.

Alfalfa

Work of homey bees on alfalfa flowers. Pchelovodstvo 29 No. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions Library of Congress November 1952 , Unclass.

RYMASHEVSKIY, V.K.; RYMASHEVSKAYA, R.S.

Nectar yield of various fruits and berries. Agrobiologiia no.1: 143 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Michurinskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Honey plants) (Bees)

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. Pest Insects and Mites; Pests of Tropical and Subtropical Plants. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1958, No. 73622

Author : Rymashevskaya, R. S.
Inst : Fruit and Vegetable Institute imeni I. V. Michurin
Title : Test of Some Acaricides Against the Citrus Mite

Orig Pub : Tr. Plodoovoshchn. in-ta im. I. V. Michurin, 1956, 9, 379-382

Abstract : In Tambov Oblast, the mite is found only in hothouses and greenhouses, mainly on lemon trees, less on tangerine trees, orange trees, grapefruit trees, and grapes. The effectiveness of spraying the lemon trees every second day with Chlorten No 2 (0.7%, 1.0% and 1.5%) was 98.9%, 99.6% and 100%, respectively; with NIUIF-100 (0.03%, 0.06% and 0.1%) was 93.8%, 96.8% and 98.3%, respectively; with Carbophos No 3 (0.06%) was 50.6%; and with Metaphos (0.06% and 0.15%) was 21.8% and 23.2%.

Card 1/2

RYMASHEVSKAYA, R.S.

Materials on the biology of tetranychid mites damaging fruit trees in Tambov Province. Zool.zhur. 39 no.6:842-847 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Department of Plant Protection, Research Fruit and Vegetable Institute.
(Tambov Province--Red spider)
(Fruit trees--Diseases and pests)

RYMASHEVSKAYA, R. T.

Fertilization of Plants

Role of insect pollinators in increasing the yield of alfalfa seeds. Sel. i sem., 19, No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

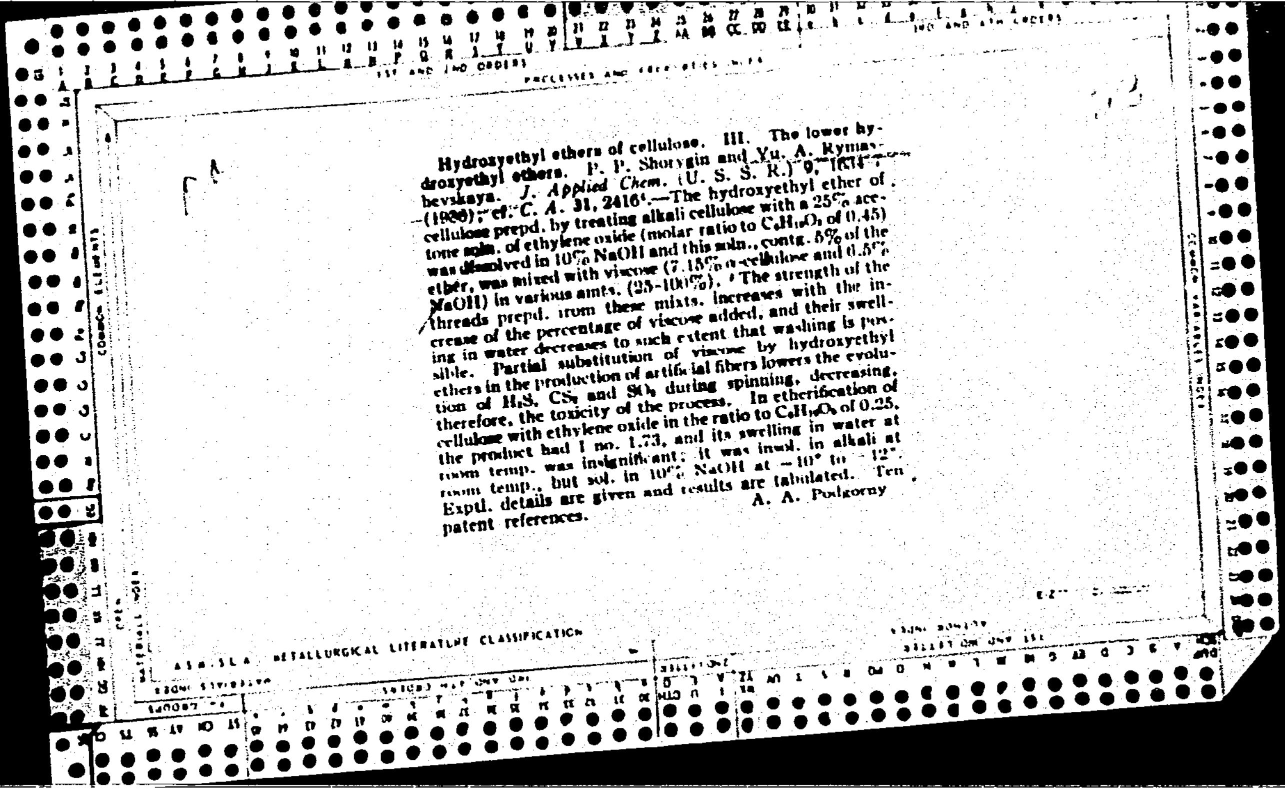
RYMASHEVSKAYA, Y.A.,
I. L. KNUNYANTS, ZhOKh 1947, 17, 987-91.

KONKIN, A.A.; RYMASHEVSKAYA, Yu.A.; SHULYATIKOVA, N.V.

Chemical heterogeneity of cellulose xanthates. Khim.volok. no.4: 23-26 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Cellulose xanthate)



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Hydroxyethyl ethers of cellulose. III. The lower hydroxyethyl ethers. P. P. Shorygin and Yu. A. Rymashevskaya. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1614 (1936); cf. *C. A.* 31, 2416⁴.—The hydroxyethyl ether of cellulose prepd. by treating alkali cellulose with a 25% acetone soln. of ethylene oxide (molar ratio to $C_6H_{10}O_5$ of 0.45) was dissolved in 10% NaOH and this soln., contg. 6% of the ether, was mixed with viscose (7.15% α-cellulose and 6.5% NaOH) in various amts. (25-100%). The strength of the threads prepd. from these mixts. increases with the increase of the percentage of viscose added, and their swelling in water decreases to such extent that washing is possible. Partial substitution of viscose by hydroxyethyl ethers in the production of artificial fibers lowers the evolution of H_2S, CS_2 and SO_2 during spinning, decreasing, therefore, the toxicity of the process. In etherification of cellulose with ethylene oxide in the ratio to $C_6H_{10}O_5$ of 0.25, the product had I no. 1.73, and its swelling in water at room temp. was insignificant; it was insol. in alkali at room temp., but sol. in 10% NaOH at −10° to −12°. Exptl. details are given and results are tabulated. Ten patent references.

A. A. Podgorny

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Cellulose hydroxyethyl ethers. II. Cellulose di- and tri-hydroxyethyl ethers. P. P. Shorygin and Yu. A. Rymashevskaya. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 1632-8 (1936); cf. *C. A.* 27, 4529.—*Cellulose hydroxyethyl ether* (I), in contrast to cellulose, reacts with 100% AcOH contg. 7.5% H_2SO_4 (on the wt. of I) giving on heating at 70° for 5 hrs. *monoacetate.* I treated with nitrating acid gave *mononitrate*, and with $HNO_3 + H_3PO_4$ *trinitrate.* I treated again with 33% NaOH and the product autoclaved with $(CH_2)_2O$ in Me_2CO at 30° afforded flocculent *dihydroxyethyl ether* (II) decompg. about 208°. This similarly treated gave cryst. *trihydroxyethyl ether* (III), contg. 29% ash (cf. Nikitin and Rudneva, *C. A.* 30, 5408^9). II treated with $HNO_3 + H_3PO_4$ (or $ZnCl_2$) gave *triacetate.* The soly. of the ethers increases with the increasing no. of hydroxyethyl groups in the mol. I is sol. in H_2O and insol. in alc.; II is sol. in H_2O and alc. but is insol. in MeOH; III is sol. in all 3 solvents. The ethers are pptd. from their solns. by Me_2CO. With the greater etherification the viscosities increase considerably and the I nos. but slightly. References. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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23

Glycerol ethers of cellulose. I. P. P. Shorygin and Yu. A. Rymashevskaya. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 7, 2428-30(1937).—Alkali cellulose reacts with $ClCH_2CHOHCH_2OH$ or glycidic alc. to form ethers which, after repeated etherification, contain as high as 9 glyceryl groups per glucose residue. These are actually polyglyceryl ethers. If small amts. of the alkylating agents are used, the ethers contain about 1 glyceryl per glucose residue and are sol. in dil. NaOH. If very pure alkylating agents are used, the chains are linear, but if ordinary reagents which contain small amts. of $ClCH_2CHOHCH_2Cl$ are used, bridging of the chains occurs and the soly. of the ether is reduced. H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Rymashevskaya, Yu. A.

KONKIN, A.A.; RYMASHEVSKAYA, Yu.A.

Xanthogenation of the cellulose preparations. Zhur.prikl. khim.
31 no.3:459-465 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Cellulose xanthates)

RYMASHEVSKAYA, YU. A.

4

Structure and properties of cellulose and its esters. Effect of character and position of functional groups in the elementary unit on stability of acetal linkage in molecules of di- and polysaccharides. Z. A. Rogovin, A. A. Konkin, and Yu. A. Rymashevskaya. *Voprosy Khim. Kinetiki, Kataliza i Reaktsionnoi Sposobnosti, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1955, 821-32; cf. *C.A.* 49, 9269i; following abstr.—Replacement of the 1-CHO group by CO_2H greatly stabilizes the acetal linkage to hydrolysis in basic soln. CO_2H in the 6-position does not change the stability of acetal toward acids, but 1,6-dicarboxylation greatly accelerates hydrolysis under all conditions. Absence of the primary HO group reduces hydrolytic stability 3-4-fold. Increase of concn. of cellulose in aq. H_2SO_4 greatly reduces the rate of hydrolysis. G. M. Kosolapoff.

MT

(2)

RYMASHEVSKAYA, Yu. A.

USSR:

Structure and properties of cellulose and its esters. XLIII. Development of a method of study of the rate of hydrolysis and oxidative decomposition of disaccharides in alkaline medium. Z. A. Rogovin and Yu. A. Rymashevskaya. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26, [illegible](Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 17406. H. L. H.

RYMASHEVSKAYA, YU.A.

Structure and properties of cellulose and its esters. XLIII. Development of a method of study of the rate of hydrolysis and oxidative decomposition of disaccharides in alkaline medium. Z. A. Rogovin and Yu. A. Rymashevskaya, *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 26, 191-7([redacted] 7763b; 47, 12802a.—The method is described as follows. The disaccharide was treated with NaOH in the presence of atm. O for various periods, the alkali neutralized, the content of CHO groups detd. (this is usually low), and the product then treated with hot acid for complete hydrolysis. Detn. of the iodine no. after hydrolysis in comparison with its value after alk. oxidation gives the CHO content formed in acid hydrolysis, and, by difference from the content of CHO groups expected from total hydrolysis of the material, there is found the content of CHO groups formed in alk. hydrolysis. The isomerization and decline of CHO content in 16% NaOH (lowering of iodine no.) reaches 90-5% of the total. For best results the acid hydrolysis is run in N H_2SO_4 8-16 hrs. at 100°. During the alk. treatment a current of air or O is passed through the app., which is best kept at about 70-5°. It was shown that the presence of CHO groups in position 1 in disaccharides increases the rate of acetal cleavage in alkali 50-150 fold. Replacement of CHO by CO_2H greatly stabilizes the acetal toward alkali.

G. M. Kosolapoff

[redacted]

KYMASHEVSKAYA, Yu. A.,
KNUNYANTS, I.L., U.S.S.R. 66,682, July 31, 1946

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

23

Glycerol ethers of cellulose. II. P. P. Shorygin and
Yu. A. Rymashevskaya. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8,
1003 8(~~In English, 1008~~); cf. C. A. 32, 1025⁷.
In the prepn. of the glyceryl ethers the addn. of 1%
$(ClCH_2)_2CHOH$ (I) to pure $ClCH_2CHOHCH_2OH$ is suffi-
cient to cause complete bridging of the linear chains in
cellulose and render the ether completely water-insol.;
the addn. of 0.2% of I gives a product that is 40% water-
sol. Based on viscosity detns. with aq. and cupram-
moniacal solns. of the mono- and di-glyceryl ethers the
destruction of cellulose mols. during etherification may be
greatly reduced by careful operation. Acetylation of the
mono-(II), di-(III) and tri-glyceryl (IV) ethers of cellu-
lose gives incompletely esterified products. II with Ac_2O
in the presence of H_2SO_4 yields the tetraacetate, sol. in
both AcOH and Me_2CO; III and IV do not esterify com-
pletely and form acetates insol. in AcOH and Me_2CO.
II nitrated with H_2SO_4-HNO_3 mixt. gives a tetranitrate,
sol. in Me_2CO; III and IV form nitrates, insol. in Me_2CO.
Since the transverse bridges linking the primary valence
chains in water-insol. glyceryl ethers are not destroyed
during acetylation or nitration the esters obtained are insol.
in org. solvents. John Livak

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

RYMASHEVSKIY, D.A., inzh.; SOBOLEV, V.M., inzh.; KOVRIZHKIN, N.P., inzh.;
PUSHKAREV, I.F., inzh.; STREKOPYTOV, V.V., inzh.

Answering readers' queries. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 6 no.5:41 My '61.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Electric locomotives) (Diesel locomotives)

LIVSHITS, B.G.; RYMASHEVSKIY, G.A.

Elastic properties of alloys of the system nickel - vanadium.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.7:138-141 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Nickel-vanadium alloys--Thermal properties)

AFANAS'YEVA, M.T.; LIVSHITS, B.G.; RYMASHEVSKIY, G.A.

Phase transformations in transformer steel during tempering. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.3:131-135 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

S/185/63/008/002/010/012
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Livshits, B. G. and Rymashevskiy, G. A.

TITLE: Variation of Debye's characteristic (elastic) temperature during ordering of A_3B type alloys

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 2, 1963, 243-247

TEXT: The authors computed the elastic characteristic temperature using a method proposed by V. I. Korotkov and B. N. Finkel'shteyn, for Ni_3Fe, Ni_3Mn and $CoNi_3$ alloys in hardened and annealed or tempered state. Conclusions: The characteristic temperature increases with the ordering, its variation being proportional to the square root of the increase of Young's modulus. At initial stages of ordering of Ni_3Mn alloy, and increase of specific electric resistance is observed; at high temperatures it is replaced by a decrease. There are 2 figures and 5 tables.

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Variation of Debye's ... S/185/63/008/002/010/012
D234/D308

ASSOCIATION: Institut stali i splavov (Institute of Steels and Alloys), Moscow

Card 2/2

LIVSHITS, B.G.; RYMASHEVSKIY, G.A.; KOSYREVA, N.P.

Study of bonding forces in nichrome-type alloys. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 4 no.5:139-140 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Nickel-chromium alloys--Metallography)

RYMASHEVSKIY, G.A.; PANOV, A.V.

Precision measurement of natural oscillation frequency in determining the elasticity modulus of a specimen. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 4 no.5:189-191 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Frequencies of oscillating systems) (Elasticity--Testing)

S/126/62/013/002/005/019
E193/E383

18.1150

AUTHORS: Livshits, B.G. and Rymashevskiy, G.A.

TITLE: K-state and atomic-bond forces in nickel-base single-phase solid solutions

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 13, no. 2, 1962, 199 - 208

TEXT: In a large majority of earlier investigations the formation of the K-state had been studied by measuring the hardness, electrical resistance, magnetic properties and other similar characteristics of alloys. As a result, no direct conclusions could be drawn regarding the nature of this structural state. Starting from the premises that a solution of this problem is more likely to be found by studying properties which characterize the atomic-bond forces in metals, the present authors studied the variation in the elastic modulus, shear modulus and Debye temperature of several alloys in which the formation of the K-state takes place. The experimental materials comprised the following nickel-base single-phase alloys: Ni_3Mn; Ni_3Fe + up to 7.6 at.% Mo; Ni + Co + up to

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E192/E383

K-state and ....

9.7 at.% V; Ni-Cr alloys containing 19, 24, 31 and 35 at.% Cr. The experimental test pieces were first quenched from high (1000- 1 200 °C) temperatures and the variation of the properties studied during subsequent ageing was correlated with the variation in electrical resistance. Some of the results are tabulated and reproduced graphically. In Fig. 1 the relative increase in the shear modulus $\Delta G/G_{\text{зак}}$, % and Debye temperature $\Delta\Theta/\Theta_{\text{зак}}$, %, during ageing of the Ni_3Fe alloy, is plotted against the relative decrease ($\Delta\rho/\rho_{\text{зак}}$, %) in its electrical resistivity; here, ΔG, $\Delta\Theta$ and $\Delta\rho$ are the increments due to ageing, $G_{\text{зак}}$, $\Theta_{\text{зак}}$ and $\rho_{\text{зак}}$ denote the values of these properties for the alloy in the as-quenched condition. The $\Delta G/G_{\text{зак}}$ versus $\Delta\rho/\rho_{\text{зак}}$ curves for nichrome with various chromium contents are reproduced in Fig. 2. The $\Delta\rho/\rho_{\text{зак}}$ of Ni_3 + Mo alloys is plotted against the

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S/126/62/013/002/005/019
E192/E382

K-state and ....

Mo content in Fig. 3. In Fig. 4, $\Delta G/G_{3\alpha K}$ (upper diagram) and $\Delta\sigma/\sigma_{3\alpha K}$ (lower diagram) for Ni_3Fe + Mo alloys aged at 380 °C for 620 min are plotted against the Mo content. Several conclusions were reached.

1) Both disorder-order transformation and formation of the K-state bring about an increase in the atomic-bond forces.

2) Formation of the K-state in nichrome containing less than 30 at.% Cr consists most likely of localized ordering of the Ni_2Cr type, accompanied by nickel enrichment of the domain boundaries.

3) The variation in properties studied during ageing of alloys of the A_3B) C type can be explained on the basis of the assumption that formation of the K-state consists, in this case, of the segregation of atoms of the third element (C), the regions denuded of this element undergoing a disorder-order transformation of the A_3B type.

Card 3/5

K-state and S/126/62/013/002/005/019
E192/E382

The process of formation of the K-state cannot be explained in terms of ordering alone, although in some cases ordering plays a predominant part. There are 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Institute of Steel)

SUBMITTED: January 2, 1961

Fig. 1:

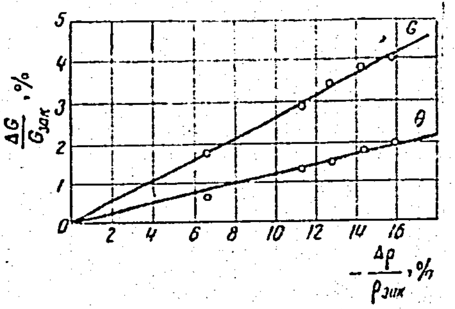
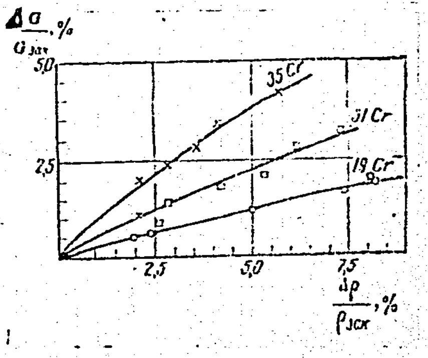


Fig. 2:



Card 4/5

RYMASHEVSKIY, G. A., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Study of Flexible Properties of Hard Solutions on Base of Nickel," Moscow, 1961, 14 pp. (Central Sc. Res. Inst. Ferr. Metallurgy) 150 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 273).

RYMASHEVSKIY, G.A.

Equipment for determination of the Young's modulus and the relative losses to internal friction. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.1:139-142 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Elasticity—Testing) (Internal friction)

27241

18.1250 1413 1416 1555 2813

S/148/61/000/003/013/015
A161/A133

AUTHORS: Livshits, B. G., Rymashevskiy, G. A.

TITLE: Variation of the bond forces of solid solutions in the Ni - Co - V system

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1961, 154 - 160

TEXT: Detailed information is given on the techniques and data of an investigation conducted for the purpose of contributing additional facts necessary to obtain high-strength alloys. The characteristical temperature (Θ) of the alloys was determined by variations of the elasticity modulus, and an assembly was constructed to determine the Young's modulus (E) and the modulus of elasticity in shear (G) by the method of Ostroumov and Korotkov (Ref. 3,4: B. Ostroumov and L. Polotovskiy, Vestnik metallopromyshlennosti, 1933, 5, 14; V. I. Korotkov, Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, t. II, vyp. 1, 1955). The electric resistance, hardness, density, the Curie point (T_C) (by the Akulov anisometer) were measured. The metal properties were studied on specimens after annealing at 1,200°C with 2 h holding, and after quenching from 1,200°C with 2 h holding. Binary Ni-V and ternary Ni-Co + V alloys were melted in argon in a high-frequency furnace and poured in argon into a copper ingot mold producing 600 - 800 g ingots. The composition of the studied alloys was the following:

No.	V % (weight)	Co, % (weight)	Ni, % (weight)	No.	V, % (weight)	Co, % (weight)	Ni, % (weight)
1	0.81	-	Traces	6	0.9	49.81	49.29
2	1.91	-	"	7	2.21	49.91	47.88
3	3.75	-	"	8	3.86	48.31	47.83
4	8.33	-	"	9	8,55	46.19	45.26
5	11.47	-	"	10	-	51.0	51.0

The article includes the formulae used for the determination of E, G and Θ, and references to obtained data by Broom and Barret (Ref. 6: Acta Metallurgica, 1953, v. 1, no. 3, May, p 305) and Köster (Ref. 7: W. Köster, F. Sperner, Z.f. Metallkunde, 48, no. 1o, 1957). Phenomena were observed as listed in the following. The property curves of Ni-V in the quenched and annealed state, and Ni - Co - V in the quenched state show monotonous variation with a changing composition; E and G and electric resistance are growing with a raising V content. The resitance curve of Ni - V alloys has a bend at the Curie point, and of Ni-Co-V a maximum - it has a higher electric resistance when cooled to room temperature. A peculiarvariation of the elasticity modulus and Poisson factor is seen in annealed Ni-Co-V alloys. Generally, it is obvious that the properties of the Ni-Co alloy are changing as this would be expected in an ordering alloy. Addition of a third element with a large atomic radius to a binary ordering alloy, i.e., Ni_3Fe + Mo, is known to replace the ordering process by a peculiar state of heterogeneous solid solution ("K-state"), and same was seen in Ni-Co-V alloys. An addition of only 1% (atomic) V to Ni-Co inverted the sense of the effect on electric resistance. At 2.5% (at) V, the resistance of the annealed alloy was higher than that of the hardened. Further raise of V content slightly reduced the resistance increase rate in annealing. In other words, alloys with above 1% (atomic) V had the K-state. An increased V content in Ni-Co-V alloys also caused an increase of the Young's modulus in the annealed state compared with the hardened one; a maximum E increase was stated at 2.54% (atomic) V content, and reached 15%; an increasing V content in Ni-Co-V alloys reduced the modulus of the elasticity in shear in the annealed stated compared with the hardened one, the maximum effect was observed in an alloy with 2.54% (atomic) V

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S/148/61/000/003/013/015
A161/A133

Variation of the bond forces of solid solutions...

and reached 6%. The characteristic temperature increases during the ordering of the binary Ni-Co alloy, and an addition of V to the binary alloy reduces the bond forces increase. At 4.4 and 9.7% (atomic) V the characteristic temperature is practically same in hardened and annealed alloys. The Poisson factor practically does not change during the ordering of Ni-Co binary alloys, but grows when V is added, and reaches the maximum at 2.54% (atomic) V, i.e., in an alloy in which the electric resistance, the Young's modulus and elasticity modulus in shear attain also the maximum value. There are 4 figures and 11 references: 8 Soviet-bloc, and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: T. Broom and C. S. Barret. Acta Metallurgica, v. 1, no. 3, May, p. 305; N. W. Lord. Journ. Chem. Phys., 21, 692, 1953.

X

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 4, 1959

Card 4/4

28067
S/148/61/000/007/008/012
E193/E380

18.8200 1327

AUTHORS: Livshits, B.G. and Rymashevskiy, G.A.

TITLE: Elastic properties of alloys of the nickel-vanadium system

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1961, pp. 138 - 141

TEXT: Many alloys, which at high temperatures constitute single-phase solid solutions, change their atomic structure on cooling. A particular group of alloys of this type is represented by alloys in which a so-called K-state, stable at low temperatures, exists. The onset of the K-state is revealed by an anomalous variation of properties, particularly electrical resistivity during annealing of quenched or work-hardened specimens. It has been postulated by Thomas (Ref. 1, Z.f. Physik, 129, 219, 1951) that the K-state is a characteristic of alloys in which at least one component is a transition metal. The object of the present investigation was to check the validity of this view by studying alloys of two transition metals, namely, nickel and vanadium. The experimental specimens, containing

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Elastic properties E193/E380

about 0.009% C and up to 12.98 at.% V, were prepared by HF induction melting in argon, followed by a homogenizing treatment, forging to rods 8 mm in diameter, and machining to 4.2 mm diameter. The measurements were carried out on annealed (2 hours at 1 200 °C followed by furnace-cooling) or quenched (2 hours at 1 200 °C followed by water-quenching) specimens. The results are reproduced in Fig. 1, where the electrical resistance (ρ, ohm.mm^2/m), Young's modulus (E, kg/mm^2), shear modulus (G, kg/mm^2), characteristic temperature (Θ, °K) and Poisson ratio (μ) are plotted against the vanadium content (at.%), graphs a and б relating to specimens in the quenched and annealed condition, respectively. It will be seen that no anomalies were found in the concentration-dependence of any of the properties studied and further experiments showed that the same applies to the temperature-dependence of ρ. Thus, it has been shown conclusively that the K-state does not exist in Ni-V alloys in the concentration range studied.

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S/148/61/000/007/008/012
E193/E380

Elastic properties ....

S.A. Yeliseyev, G.M. Ashmarin and B.N. Finkel'shteyn are mentioned for their contributions in the field.
There are 3 figures and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language references quoted is: Ref. 8 - Z. Nishiyama. Sci. Rep., Tokio University, 18, 359, 1929.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali
(Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1960

X

Card 3/4

24211

S/148/61/000/001/010/015
A161/A133

18 1141

AUTHORS: Livshits, B. G., and Rymashevskiy, G. A.

TITLE: Characteristic temperature of Ni_3Fe + molybdenum alloys

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1961, 151 - 157

TEXT: The Moscow Steel Institute conducted the subject investigation in view of different opinions in literature on the nature of transformations in permalloys alloyed with more than 1% Mo. The composition of the studied alloys is given in the table (in weight % of components):

Composition no.	Mo	Fe	Ni	C	Mo (atomic %)
1	–	Traces	76.0	0.032	–
2	1.2	"	76.0	0.032	0.73
3	3.2	"	76.0	0.036	1.96
4	5.2	"	76.0	0.036	3.22
5	7.2	"	76.0	0.023	4.49
6	10.2	"	76.0	0.023	6.45

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A161/A133

Characteristic temperature of...

The alloys were smelted in a 10-kg capacity induction furnace, hot forged and drawn into 5 mm diameter specimens. Specific electric resistance, Young modulus, modulus of shear, and the characteristical Debye temperature were measured. The elasticity modulus and Debye temperature were determined by measuring the natural frequency of longitudinal and torsional oscillations of specimens gripped in the center and subjected either to alternating compression or to alternating torque by transmitters of corresponding design described by V. I. Korotkov [Ref. 9: ФМ и М (FM i M) v. II, no. 1, 1956]. The Young modulus (E) and shear modulus (G) were calculated by the formulae

$$E = \frac{4L^2\gamma f_l^2}{981 \cdot 10^5}\ \mathrm{kg/mm^2} \qquad (1)$$

$$G = \frac{4L^2\gamma f_t^2}{981 \cdot 10^5}\ \mathrm{kg/mm^2} \qquad (2)$$

where L is the specimen length; γ - density; f_l - natural frequency of longitudinal oscillations; f_t - natural frequency of torsional oscillations. The elasticity modulus was determined with about 0.4% accuracy. The char-

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Characteristic temperature of...

acteristical Debye temperature was also calculated from the natural frequencies of longitudinal and torsional oscillations, by a method suggested by B. N. Finkel'shteyn and V. I. Korotkov (Ref. 10: DAN SSSR, no. 5, v. 108, 1956, 846). The formula for calculating the characteristical temperature is

$$\theta = \frac{h}{k}\left(\frac{3N_A}{4\pi A}\right)^{1/3} 2\cdot Lf_t\cdot\left\{\frac{3\gamma}{2+\left[\dfrac{3-\left(\dfrac{f_l}{f_t}\right)}{4-\left(\dfrac{f_l}{f_t}\right)}\right]^{1/2}}\right\}^{1/3}$$

and the accuracy of θ determination is about 0.4%. All alloys were brought into an initially disordered state by quenching at 1,000°C in a 10-% aqueous solution of NaCl. Then the quenched alloys were tempered at 380° with 20 to 620 min soaking. The compound states were fixed by quenching in water. All properties were measured at room temperature. Measurements were also made on alloys in the cold-deformed state, with about 40% deformation, for comparison. All alloys were monophase solid solutions. The investigation results are given in graphs. As can be seen (Fig. 1) the Young modulus (E)

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and shear modulus (G) changed in an opposite sense, G slightly dropped, and E slowly increased. The increase of the Young modulus became considerable at high Mo contents. The Young modulus and characteristical temperature (θ) change were also opposite: θ decreased with an increasing Mo content from 450°K for Ni_3Fe to 443°K for alloys with 10% Mo in the quenched state. This difference was higher after tempering: 459°K for Ni_3Fe and 446°K for alloy with 10% Mo. The electric resistance varied as shown in (Fig. 4), and the Young modulus, shear modulus and characteristical temperature as in (Fig. 5). The electric resistance behavior indicates the existence of two processes in Ni_3Fe + Mo alloy that are leading to opposite variations of resistance, and the same is apparent in (Fig. 5). An addition of Mo to binary alloys results in a drop of the adhesion power at the beginning due to the disordering effect of Mo, but this process is reversed beginning with 1% Mo. Ordering seems to start with the formation of a new ordering phase which increases with tempering. As the ordering process in Ni_3Fe causes a reduction of volume, and the atomic diameter of Mo is 12% larger than of Ni, it may be supposed that Mo atoms are getting displaced to the outside of the antiphase domains, segregate there and limit the spread of domains. Thus,

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Characteristic temperature of...

the two different processes in Ni_3Fe+Mo during tempering are apparently the ordering and the segregation of Mo atoms (K-state). The maximum in all curves indicates that ordering takes place in Ni-Fe-Mo alloys at any Mo content. A comparison of data with the data obtained by A. Z. Ivanushkina (her dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, Moscow Steel Institute, 1956) who studied the effect of the Mo-content on the electric resistance in Invar, but it seems that the much weaker effect of Mo in this case can be explained by the many times weaker ordering process in invar. There are 6 figures and 10 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. Two references to English-language publications read as follows: I. Nix, L. Beyer, B. Danning. Phys. Rev., 58, 1031, 1940; R. M. Boothby, R. Bosorth, J. Appl. Phys., 18, 173, 1947.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1960

Card 5/8

LIVISHITS, B.G.; RYMASHEVSKIY, G.A.

Changes in the binding forces of solid solutions in the system
Ni - Co - V. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.3:154-160 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali.
(Nickel-cobalt-vanadium alloys—Metallography)
(Solutions, Solid)

23995
S/148/61/000/005/009/015
E111/E180

5 2600
188200

AUTHORS: Livshits, B.G., Rymashevskiy, G.A., and Kosyreva, N.P.

TITLE: Study of bonding forces in alloys of the nichrome type

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, 1961, No.5, pp. 139-146

TEXT: It has been shown that some alloys with a single-phase
solid-solution structure based on transition-group metals show an
anomalous change in electrical resistivity during tempering after
hardening or cold deformation. The significance of the K-state in
alloy properties has been investigated (e.g. Ref.6: Sh.Sh. Ibragi-
mov, B.G. Livshits, FM i M, V.4, 1957, No.2, 315) and ordering
effects were considered by Yu.A. Bagaryatskiy and Yi.D. Tyapkin
(Ref.10: DAN SSSR, 1958, V.122, No.5, 806). The available data,
obtained by X-ray methods, on bonding-force changes in tempering
of Ni-Cr alloys (Ref.8: V.A. Il'ina, V.K. Kritskaya et al., FM
i M, V.4, No.3, 1957, 417) are qualitative in character. The
present authors therefore decided to measure bonding forces in such
alloys by measuring their Debye characteristic temperature from the

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23995
S/148/61/000/005/009/015
E111/E180

Study of bonding forces in alloys ....

elastic moduli. The composition of alloys studied approximated that of Ni_2Cr (see Table 1). Alloys were melted in a 5-kg high-frequency furnace and remelted in vacuum. Ingots were poured into a chill-mould, annealed in argon and hot-forged to a diameter of 8 mm. Test specimens were prepared by cutting. Changes in Young's modulus, shear modulus, Debye characteristic temperature, electrical resistivity and microstructure were studied. The elastic moduli and characteristic temperature were determined by a published method (Ref. 11: V. I. Korotkov, FM i M, 1956, V.2, No.1 and Ref.12: V. I. Korotkov, B. N. Finkel'shteyn, DAN SSSR, V.108, No.5, 846, 1956) to an accuracy of ± 0.44%. The natural vibration frequency was determined by comparison with the standard frequency of a quartz generator. Hardened specimens were tempered at 300, 400 450, 500, 550, 600, 650 and 700 °C with holding times of 35 min, 1, 4, 10 and 25 hours, and then water quenched. Properties were measured at room temperature after each heat treatment. The changes (as percentages of the values in the hardened state) in resistivity (ρ), shear modulus (G) and Young's modulus (E) are shown as functions of duration (hours) in Fig. 1 (subscript зак means "hardened") for various tempering temperatures (300 to 700°C)

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Study of bonding forces in alloys.... E111/E180

for an alloy with 31.18 atomic % Cr. The corresponding values for tempering at 450 °C for 25 hours are shown as functions of Cr content in Fig.4 (which also includes the percentage change of θ, the Debye characteristic temperature). The observed change in θ is much less than reported in the literature for similar alloys. The indications are that the relation between the characteristic temperature (as determined by X-ray investigations) and the value of the atomic interaction force is more complex for alloys than for pure metals. As pointed out by V.I. Iveronova, O.N. Kassandrova and Ye.G. Rozantseva (Ref.14: same journal, 1960 No.1, 133) the distribution as well as the maximum vibration frequency is involved and this distribution probably changes on passing from pure metal to solid solutions. The development of the K-state on tempering is accompanied by a volume decrease in all tested alloys, producing a characteristic microstructure and leading to an increase in bonding force. A.S. Kagan and Ya.S. Umanskiy made an analogous assumption. The closer the alloy composition is to Ni_2Cr the greater the increase. From their own and other work the authors consider the direct relation between the K-state and local ordering in Ni_2Cr type nichrome alloys (proposed by

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23995

Study of bending forces in alloys.... S/148/61/000/005/009/015
E111/E130

Yu.A. Bagaryatskiy and Yu.D. Tyapkin in Ref.10) to be sufficiently conclusively proved. The question of whether this physical heterogeneity is accompanied by chemical (atomic) segregation in alloys with less than 33 atomic % Cr remains unanswered.
There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 15 references: 9 Soviet, 3 English and 3 German. The English language references read:
Ref.1: Ziro Jano, Japan Nickel Rev., 9, 17, 1941.
Ref.3: A. Taylor, K.G. Hinton, J.Inst. of Metals, 81, 169, 1952.
Ref.5: R. Nordheim, N. Grant, J. Inst. of Metals, 82, 9, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali
(Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1960

Card 4/ 8

9.6000

18 8200

23999
S/148/61/000/005/015/015
E073/E482

AUTHORS: Rymashevskiy, G.A. and Panov, A.V.

TITLE: Precision measurement of the resonant oscillation frequency of specimens during measurements of the modulus of elasticity

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1961, No.5, pp.189-191

TEXT: One of the dynamic methods of determination of moduli of elasticity, perfected by V.I.Korotkov (Ref.2: FM i M, Vol.2, No.1, 1956) is based on measuring the resonant frequency of the longitudinal oscillations of the specimen. The Young modulus is determined from the formula

$$E = \frac{4L^2 f^2 \gamma}{981} \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ kg/mm}^2$$

where L is the length of the specimen, γ - density of the specimen and f - frequency. Determination of the density by a hydrostatic method involves an error of about 0.1%. The greatest error relates to measuring the frequency. In the case of a 15000 c.p.s. audio oscillator 3Г-10 (3G-10), the frequency is

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E073/E482

Precision measurement ...

measured with an accuracy of ± 100 c.p.s., i.e. about 1.3%. The authors developed a method of measuring the frequency with an error of ± 8 c.p.s. The essence of the method consists of measuring, by means of a variable frequency oscillator, the beat frequency produced by mixing the resonance frequency of the oscillator 3G-10 with the standard frequency of a quartz oscillator of 1000 c.p.s. The resonance frequency is measured in three stages. 1) Applying the Lissajous figures, the resonance frequency from the 3G-10 oscillator is fed to the "scale" of an RC intermediate frequency oscillator, reducing it by a whole number of times and making it near to 1000 c.p.s. 2) The intermediate frequency which is a multiple of the resonance frequency is superimposed on the standard 1000 c.p.s. of the quartz oscillator. Thus, a beat frequency is obtained which is fed through a detector and a filter into the vertical sweep of an oscillograph. 3) The beat frequency is measured by comparing it with a frequency of a variable frequency oscillator, which is connected to the horizontal plates of the oscillograph; for this purpose an RC type oscillator with a frequency range of 10 to 100 c.p.s. is used. Half-wave detection is performed by means of

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E073/E482

Precision measurement ...

a diode. As a filter an available high frequency LC filter was used but equally an RC filter could be used. The method described permitted the reduction of the total error of determining the moduli of elasticity from 1.5 to 0.3 - 0.4%. There are 2 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows: F.Terman and J.Pettit "Metering techniques in electronic engineering", Russian translation, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1960

Card 3/3

ZLOTOWSKI, Ignacy; RYMASZEWSKA, Maria

Studies on the radioactivity of Polish mineral waters. Pt. 2. Acta geophys Pol 11 no. 1/2: 59-65 '63.

1. Katedra Chemii Jadrowej, Uniwersytet, Warszawa.

RYMASZEWSKA, M.

POLAND

ZLOTOWSKI, Ignacy; RYMASZEWSKA, Maria; ZEJMO, Irena

Dept. of Nuclear Chemistry (Katedra Chemii Jadrowej), UW

Warsaw, *Acta Geophysica Polonica*, No 1, Jan-Mar 1966, pp 11-14

"Research on processes of precipitation of alpha-active sediments in the course of evaporation of mineral waters."

RYMASZEWSKA, Maria

POLAND

ZLOTOWSKI, Ignacy; RYMASZEWSKA, Maria.

Department of Nuclear Chemistry (Katedra Chemii Jadrowej), UW, (for both).

Warsaw, Acta Geophysica Polonica, No 3, July-September 1965, pp 191-194

"Notes on radioactivity of Polish mineral waters."

RYMASZEWSKA, Maria

POLAND

ZLOTOWSKI, Ignacy; RYMASZEWSKA, Maria; ZEJMO, Irena.

Department of Nuclear Chemistry, University of Warsaw (Katedra Chemii Jadrowej U.W.), Warsaw - (for all).

Warsaw, *Acta Geophysica Polonica*, No 4, October-December 1965, pp 229-233

"Notes on the long lived alpha-radioactivity of Vistula River water and drinking water in Warsaw."

USSR / Farm Animals. Honey Bee Q-7

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 12207

Author : Rymashevskiy V. K.
Inst :
Title : The Nectar Productivity and Saccharinity of the Nectar of Fruit-Berry Plants (O nektaroproduktivnosti i sakharistosti nektara plodogo-yagodnkh kul'tur)

Orig Pub: Pchelovodstvo, 1957, No 5, 39-41

Abstract: At the Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture imeni Michurin (Michurinsk), with the aid of the capillary method, the following standards were established:

Name of the plant	Average daily productivity of nectar per 1 flower (in mm^3)	Average content of sugar (in %)

Card 1/2

USSR / Farm Animals. Honey Bee

Q-7

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 12207

Abstract:

Apricot	5.1	9.5
Cherry	3.6	23.0
Apple	1.3	43.7
Gooseberry	1.4	34.1
Black Currant	4.4	23.4
Raspberry	8.5	21.3

Card 2/2

RYMASHEVSKIY, V.K., kand. biolog. nauk

Role of insect pollinators in increasing the yield of forage bean seeds. Agrobiologiia no.1:156-157 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Tambovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

RYMASHEVSKIY, V.K.; RYMASHEVSKAYA, R.S.

Nectar yield of various fruits and berries. Agrobiologiia no.1: 143 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Michurinskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Honey plants) (Bees)

RYMASHEVSKIY, V.K.

Honeybees of various breeds on red clover. Dokl. AN SSSR 60 no.5:
933-935 My '48. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Institut zoologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom I.I. Shmal'gauzenom.
(Bees)

RYMASHEVSKIY, V.K.

Diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy in later stages. Akush. i gin. 33 no.6:85-86 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz vrachebno-sanitarnoy sluzhby (nach.-zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR K.G.Borshchevskiy) Severokavkazskoy zheleznoy dorogi.

(PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC, diag.
in late stage)

BARSUKOVA, O.I.; RYMASHEVSKIY, V.K.

Late results of treatment of tuberculosis of the female genitalia.
Akush. i gin. 36 no.2:95-97 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(GENERATIVE ORGANS, FEMALE--TUBERCULOSIS)

RYMASHEVSKIY, V. K.

Mbr., Inst. Zoology, Moscow State Univ., im. M. V. Lomonosov, -c1948-.

"Work of Various Honeybee Species in Red Clover," Dok. AN, 60, No. 5, 1948;

"Variations in the Adaptation of Bees of Different Species," Priroda, No. 10, 1948.

RYMASHEVSKIY, V.K.

[redacted]

Anesthesia in surgical dilatation of the cervix uteri in induced abortion. Akush. gin., Moskva No. 1:54-55 Jan-Feb 52. (CLML 21:4)

1. Of the Obstetric-Gynecological Division of the Railroad Hospital (Head--N.G. Mayakova) at Kavkazskaya Station.

RYMASHEVSKIY, V.K.

Infiltration anesthesia method for the anterior abdominal wall in gynecological surgery. Akush. i gin. 32 no.4:64-65 Jl-Ag '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz vrachebno-sanitarnoy sluzhby (nach. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR K.G.Borshchevskiy) Severokavkazskoy zheleznoy dorogi.
(GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES, surg.
infiltration anesth. of anterior abdominal wall)
(ANESTHESIA, LOCAL
infiltration anesth. of anterior abodm. wall in gin. surg.)

ZLOTOWSKI, Ignacy; RYMASZEWSKA, Maria

Studies on the radioactivity of Polish mineral waters. Acta geophys pol 10 no.1:55-62 '62.

ZALESKI, M.; RYMASZEWSKA, T.; DARZYNKIEWICZ, Z.; WLODARSKI, K.

Autoradiographic studies of cells from lymph nodes draining the tissue graft area. Bull. acad. Pol. sci. [Biol.] 13 no.1:43-47 '65.

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